

was enquiring for a French governess for a school for young ladies at Summerhill near Dublin, kept by Mrs Young; and Mr Capper added, that he supposed she still remained there, or, at least, would be heard of by enquiring at Mrs Young.

In consequence of this intelligence, application was made to a merchant of eminence in Dublin, to enquire after Mrs Young; and this gentleman, in a letter, dated Dublin, 25th May 1781, thus describes the situation in which he found Mrs Elizabeth Gordon: "I received your favour of the 18th current, and immediately went upon the enquiry you desired to find out Mrs Gordon. Mrs Young, with whom she lived, I found had broke up school about a year ago, and went off in her debt, and left her entirely destitute; but I found her out by means of a neighbouring gentleman, whose children had gone to school at Mrs Young's. She is now keeping a little school, where she had only three or four scholars at 6d. a-week each, and consequently in the lowest state of poverty and distress. Abstracted from the pleasure I have of obeying your commands, I have the additional one of contributing somewhat to the relief of a poor woman, who, from her cradle seems to have been born to suffer poverty and neglect, from no fault of her own, as far as I can judge. I hope Mr Gordon and you will have the satisfaction which your humanity is justly entitled to, of establishing her right to the succession you claim for her, and for seeing her settled in a comfortable maintenance for life," &c.

Miss Gordon soon afterwards arrived in Scotland, where she had the happiness of meeting with several ladies to whom she had been known when she had resided at Boulogne, both before and after she had quitted the convent, and who, on account of her singular situation, had interested themselves in her behalf, and had shewn her many marks of kindness.

Before Miss Gordon arrived in Scotland, Mr Rose took out briefs for serving his uncle, Mr Watson, heir to Captain Gordon, before the Sheriff of Banff. Mr Gordon, factor appointed by the Court, thought himself called upon to stop the service till Miss Gordon should have an opportunity of appearing for her interest. He accordingly presented a bill of advocacy in her name, which was refused by Lord Kames, June 26. 1781, upon this footing, that no authority was produced from her to oppose Mr Watson's settlement.

In the mean time Miss Gordon arrived in Scotland, and took out briefs for serving herself heir in general to her uncles John and Adam Gordon, before the bailies of the Canongate.

A competition of briefs having thus arisen, the same were advocated, July 20. 1781, and remitted to the Macers of the Court of Session.

At a Court, August 15, the Macers having advised with the Assessors, allowed Miss Gordon a proof of her propinquity, and allowed Mr Watson a proof of his propinquity, and of all facts and circumstances tending to establish the same. Afterwards commission was granted for taking the proof at Boulogne, Dunkirk, London, &c.

In consequence of this commission, which was from time to time renewed, a very long proof was adduced by the parties, and many witnesses were examined, as well in France and England, as in this country. When the proof was concluded, and ready to be advised, accounts arrived of the death of Mr Watson. Mr Watson was succeeded by his nephew Mr Rose, now Mr Rose-Watson, who immediately took out briefs for serving himself nearest heir to Captain Adam Gordon. These briefs were remitted to the Macers of the Court of Session, which had issued upon the part of his uncle, Mr Watson, without insisting for any additional proof.

Parties were appointed to be heard upon the import of that proof, in presence of the Macers, of their Assessors, and of a very respectable jury. But, when the Court met, the counsel for Mr Rose-Watson candidly admitted, that the proof adduced upon the part of Miss Gordon, was in every respect complete and satisfactory; and that no doubt could be entertained, that she was truly the legitimate daughter of George Gordon, the second brother of John Gordon of Auchanachy. While Mr Rose-Watson made this admission, he was pleased to state, by his counsel, as an objection to Miss Gordon's service, that she was a Roman Catholic, and that, till she took the formula, she was not entitled to be served heir to her uncles. To this it was answered for Miss Gordon, that the only purpose of the service was to establish her propinquity, and that she was truly the lawful daughter of George Gordon; that a Roman Catholic was entitled to be served heir in general for the purpose of establishing his state and condition; and that, after Miss Gordon was served, it would still be competent to Mr Rose-Watson to object to her taking up any subject, as heir to her uncles; and, in particular, that it would still be competent to him to object to her enjoying the lease of Auchanachy, if he should be advised that she could not do so without taking the formula.

The assessors were of opinion, that Miss Gordon was entitled to be served heir in general to her uncles, without taking the formula, or without enquiring whether she was a Roman Catholic or a Protestant; and thereupon she was unanimously served heir in general to her uncles, John and Adam Gordons, on the 15th August 1782.

Mr Rose-Watson immediately took out a brief for serving himself nearest Protestant heir to Captain Adam Gordon; and at the same time, raised a summons against Miss Gordon, in which he insisted that her service should be reduced, in respect that "she professes the Roman Catholic religion, and is thereby wholly excluded, either from serving heir, or succeeding to the said John and Adam Gordon, until she purge herself of Popery, in terms of act 1700, c. 3. entitled, An act for preventing the growth of Popery."

Miss Gordon offered a bill of advocacy of the brief taken out by Mr Rose-Watson for serving himself nearest Protestant heir to Captain Adam Gordon, and the summons of reduction at Mr Rose-Watson's instance having been remitted to the advocacy, parties were heard upon the whole, in presence of Lord Elogrove. In the course of his argument, Mr Rose-Watson seemed to admit, that, in order to establish her propinquity, Miss Gordon was entitled to serve herself heir in general to her uncles; and that that service, by establishing her propinquity, would enable her to be confirmed as executor *qua* nearest in kin, and to take in that manner any moveables which belonged to her uncle. He therefore departed from his conclusions of reduction, and confined himself to the declaratory conclusion of his summons, in which he insisted that Miss Gordon was not entitled to enjoy the lease of the lands of Auchanachy without taking the formula.

Upon that point parties were heard at considerable length; after which Lord Elogrove took the case to report, and ordered informations to the whole Lords.

In obedience to this appointment, very learned, ingenious, and elaborate informations were given in by both parties, on the construction of the act 1700, c. 3. On the part of Mr Rose-Watson it was contended, that this act must be considered as an absolute prohibition of every species of succession, and an effectual bar against Roman Catholics succeeding as heirs to any estate whatever. The clause of the act upon which he founded this argument, is in these words: "And likewise his Majesty, with advice and consent foretold, statutes, enacts, and declares, that no person or persons professing the Popish religion, past the age of fifteen years, shall hereafter be capable to succeed as heirs to any persons whatsoever, nor to be heir nor enjoy any estate by disposition, or other conveyance, flowing from any person to whom the said Papist might succeed, as heir any manner of way, until the said heirs purge themselves of Popery in manner after mentioned."

Parties differed widely as to the true meaning of this clause. The main argument of Mr Rose-Watson rested on dividing the clause, and taking the first branch of it by itself, as a general exclusion, by which Papists are prohibited to succeed as heirs in any kind of right, to any person whatsoever. Miss Gordon, on the other hand, maintained, that the second branch of the clause limits and explains the general prohibition contained in the first branch of the clause; and that, in sound construction, the clause must be taken as if it had run in the following words: "That no person or persons professing the Popish religion, past the age of fifteen years, shall hereafter be capable to succeed as heirs to any person whatsoever, ever, in any estate, nor to be heir nor enjoy any estate by disposition, or other conveyance, flowing from any person to whom the said Papist might succeed as heir, in any manner of way, until the said heirs purge themselves of Popery, in manner after mentioned."

This Miss Gordon conceived to be the true meaning of the clause. It is a prohibition by which Papists are barred either from succeeding as heirs to any estate, or taking any estate by a conveyance from a person to whom the Papist might succeed as heir. This last prohibition was intended merely to prevent the first prohibition from being defeated, and becoming altogether nugatory, by persons conveying their estates to their Popish heirs, who, by the first branch of the clause, were declared to be incapable of succeeding them in these estates.

Miss Gordon also contended, that the act contained no clause, by which it is declared, that Papists shall not succeed in tack; and that the statute being so highly penal, must be interpreted in the most rigid and strict sense of which the words will allow. Such a statute can admit of no liberal interpretation. The words must be taken as they stand; and even if they should appear to fall short of the intention of the legislature, no judge, in applying such a statute, can consider himself as warranted to supply that defect, or to extend the statute by any implication, or by any rules of analogy. For example: The act in question inflicts the pain of death both upon the bearers, and the fayers of mals; but if the words had run, that the bearers of mals should be punished with death, without any mention of the fayers of mals; or, *vice versa*, if it had declared, that the fayers of mals should be capital punished, without mentioning the bearers, no argument from intention or from analogy would have authorized any court, in judging of this statute, to apply it to the case not expressed; and, in the first instance, to order the hearing of it.

To that the obvious and solid answer would have been, that, in judging of a statute so highly penal, no defect, however palpable, could be supplied, and that it could not be extended beyond the express words used by the legislature. In like manner, supposing the act to have declared, that no Roman Catholic should be capable of purchasing a land-estate, that enactment could not be extended so as to prevent a Roman Catholic from succeeding as heir to an estate. For the same reason, an enactment, declaring that Papists should not take estates by succession, could not be extended to the case of a purchaser, if not expressly mentioned.

To shew that the interpretation which Mr Rose-Watson has endeavoured to put upon this clause, is altogether erroneous, and that it does not contain that general prohibition against all succession in every species of right for which he contends, and on which his plea ultimately rests, Miss Gordon enumerates some of the many rights to which Roman Catholics are still entitled to succeed, notwithstanding the severity of the penal statutes which have been enacted against them.

1. In moveable succession there is no bar and no prohibition against Roman Catholics. Severe as our laws are, they may succeed to a moveable estate, however great it may be.

2. They may take even bonds including executors, which, with regard to succession, are equally heritable with tacks.

3. As a Roman Catholic may adjudge the estate of his debtor, so after the estate is adjudged, the heir, though a Papist, may succeed and possess the estate under that adjudication. Of this the act 1700 itself affords the most complete evidence.

4. If the Duke of Gordon, instead of granting this lease to John Gordon of Auchanachy, had granted an obligation to pay a pension of 100 or 200 l. a-year to John Gordon or his heirs, for a certain number of years; or, if John Gordon had renounced his lease upon receiving such an obligation from the family of Gordon, the act 1700 contains no prohibition by which Miss Gordon could have been barred from enjoying that pension so long as it continued payable.

5. Titles of honour are another subject in which the Roman Catholics are still entitled to succeed. The eldest son of a Peer, although a professed Papist, has an undoubted right to succeed as heir to the Peerage.

6. Hereditary offices of high dignity are in the same situation. Were the eldest son of the Lord High Constable of Scotland to become a Papist, he would nevertheless be entitled to succeed as heir to his father in that high dignity; and there is no law by which any Protestant heir could pretend or presume to deprive him of it. How far he could exercise the functions of the office in his own person, might be a different question; but most assuredly, he would be entitled to succeed to the office, and to enjoy every emolument, however great, with which it might be attended. Upon that principle, if John Gordon of Auchanachy, instead of acquiring right to this tack, had purchased the office of Hereditary Usher, or any other office of that kind, the act 1700 contains no prohibition by which his heir, although a Papist, could have been prohibited from succeeding to it.

7. Another species of property to which a Roman Catholic is entitled to succeed, notwithstanding the prohibitions contained in the act 1700, is the Patronage of a church; a species of property which, of all others, it is natural to presume that our

forefathers would be most solicitous to prevent from coming to the hands of a Roman Catholic. It is nevertheless certain, that a Papist may succeed as heir to a Patronage. This plain from the words of the act 1700, which contains no prohibition against it, but also from the words of a statute passed very few years after, viz. the 16th of Anne, c. 12. which plainly implies, that a Papist may succeed, and enjoy this species of property. By this act, it is provided, "That in such Popish patron shall refuse to take the formula, the said being tendered to him by the Sheriff of the shire, Stewards of the Stewardry, or any two Justices of the Peace, presentation, and the right of disposing the vacant stipend shall for that time belong to her Majesty, who may present any qualified person within six months after such neglect."

It would far surpass the limits of a news-paper, to enter fully into the ingenious arguments of the counsel on both sides, and perhaps some may imagine we have already said too much. As some apology to those who may be of this opinion, we will only beg leave to mention, that this being the first cause of the kind which ever was brought before the Court; as the circumstances attending it, especially concerning Miss Gordon, are only new, but very extraordinary; and as the determination is of national importance, we thought it our duty to lay the above sketch before our readers.

The cause being reported to the Court by Lord Elogrove, several of their Lordships delivered opinions, at considerable length; when an interlocutor was pronounced, absolving the defender: by which Miss Gordon, who has undergone such a variety of hardships, will be enabled to pass the remainder of her days in easy circumstances, by the enjoyment of this lucrative lease, about eighteen years of which are still to run.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 22. War-Office, July 20. 1783.

22d Regiment of foot, Ensign Winckworth Poppe, from the French American regiment; is appointed to be Ensign, vice Richard Dowling.

23d Regiment of foot, Second Lieutenant James Mackenzie to be First Lieutenant, vice Timothy Luckey. Peter Robertson, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, vice James Mackenzie.

37th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant Northend, Nicholas to be Captain of a company, vice Stephen Cooke. Lieutenant John Wilbar Cooke to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Northend Nicholas. Lieutenant Thomas Digby to be Captain of a company, vice John Riechie. Ensign William Johnston, of the 35th regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Digby.

40th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Wald. Pelham Clay, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Moore. Ensign John Bowland to be Lieutenant, vice Wald. P. Ham Clay.

54th Regiment of foot, Quarter Master Sergeant Mark Wright to be Ensign, vice Henry Gort. Mark Wright, Gent. to be Quarter Master, vice James Campbell.

57th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Harry St Clair, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Schaak. Ensign Philip Vamourel to be Lieutenant, vice Harry St Clair. Lieutenant Matthew Kerr to be Captain of a company, vice Francis Waldron. Ensign James Billie to be Lieutenant, vice Matthew Kerr. Ensign James Bowie, from 21st regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Matthew Blood.

60th Regiment, 3d battalion, Reverend Charles Mongan to be Chaplain, vice Michael Schaeffer.

60th Regiment, 4th battalion, Volunteer Rush Clarke to be Ensign, vice George Prevost.

74th Regiment of foot, Ensign Donald M'Lean to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Stewart. Volunteer Colin M'Lean to be Ensign, vice Donald M'Lean.

Quarter Master Sergeant Thomas McKean to be Quarter Master, vice John Carthrae.

Royal Garrison Battalion, Ensign John M'Willie to be Lieutenant, British Legion, Volunteer William Campbell to be Cornet, vice Samuel Stapleton.

Queen's Rangers, Captain M. Robinson, from the Loyal American regiment, to be Captain of cavalry. Captain-Lieutenant Potts, to be second officer of 2d De Lancy's, to be Lieutenant of infantry. Ensign Swift Armstrong to be Lieutenant, vice St John Dunlop. Volunteer I. B. Haight, of 37th regiment, to be Ensign, vice Swift Armstrong.

King's American Regiment, Ensign Thomas Barker to be Lieutenant, vice Young. Sergeant-Major Henry Nale to be Ensign, vice Thomas Barker.

From the London Papers, July 24.

Constantinople, June 12. The preparations for war will continue, and we have now on the Bosphorus five new ships of war, besides a great number of vessels called *Dschamislijs*, which go with sails or oars.

Madrid, June 28. On Tuesday last orders were issued to Carthagen for the departure of the armament, which will very soon appear before Algiers. The expedition is to be conducted by Don Antonio Barcelo, who is perfectly acquainted with the coast, the port, and the city.

Verfailles, July 16. On Sunday last the Duke of Richmond, under the title of Duke of Aubigny, had the honour to be presented to the King by the Marshal Duke Duras, First Gentleman of the Chamber; and his Grace was afterwards presented to the Queen and the Royal family.

Many letters from Britany announce, that in the part of the province called Cornouaille, a troop of twelve wolves have lately appeared, seemingly of a foreign species, and very ravenous after human blood. They differ from the common wolves; their heads being longer, their paws larger, and their claws much sharper, inasmuch that the dogs dare not attack them. Some of them have been seen to enter the town of Quimperlay. There are counted already upwards of fifteen victims to these ferocious animals, and in the number is mentioned, the Chevalier du Couedic, nephew of the brave officer of that name, celebrated for his glorious defence of the Surveillant. It is hoped some means will soon be found to destroy them.

Paris, July 13. Our letters from Rome of the 12th of June last say, that there has been so violent an earthquake in Calabria and Sicily, that Messina is now entirely overturned from one end to the other, together with all the towns of the Farther Calabria bordering on the sea, of which, according to these letters, not the smallest vestige remains.

At Lyon the effects have not been so terrible, but the earthquake has been felt all along the coast of the Rhone and Saone. At Geneva, they thought it had been over with that city, the waters of the lake being so swelled and agitated by the trembling, that they beat most furiously against the bank next the town, which was itself so violently shaken, that some edifices fell down.

Paris, July 13. Letters from Dijon of the 7th of this month bring an account, that the day before, at six in the morning, they were alarmed by a violent earthquake, which was followed by others at intervals, and shocks were felt during the course of the night.

At Beaune it was felt in a still more violent degree, considerable damage was done, and the subterranean noise is said to have been terrible beyond description. From many other parts of the kingdom, we have the like dreadful accounts.

For particulars apply to Robert Robertson writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next,
THAT Large and Commodious LODGING
near the Potter Row Port, south side, built by Lord Newhall,
and sometime possessed by the Duke of Douglas, Lord Macdonald, &c.
consisting of fourteen fire apartments, cellars, &c. with coach-house,
stable, water-pipe, bowling-green, and other conveniences.
To be seen any day betwixt twelve o'clock mid-day, and three o'clock
afternoon.

TO BE SOLD,
THE House, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures
in the College of Elgin, belonging to Joseph Robertson; together
with the Mill of Bishop-Mill and pertinents; and that Inclosure called
LAING'S PARK, lying in the Catnails of Elgin.
For particulars, apply to William Robertson merchant in Elgin.

LANDS IN AYR-SHIRE.
To be SOLD by Private Bargain, The Lands and Baronies of
HAININGROSS, and great part of the Lands and Baronies of
CESSNOCK and BARR, in whole or in lots, as formerly advertised.
or in single farms, as purchasers shall incline.
For further particulars, apply to John Russell, jun. clerk to the signet,
Edinburgh.

TOLL TO LET.
To be LET for one year, from 10th September next, within the
Toll-house on North Ferry Hill, upon Saturday the 16th of Aug-
ust 1783, between the hours of eleven and twelve noon.
The TOLLS and DUTIES collected at North Ferry Toll-bar, with
the Toll-houses and Park or Garden belonging thereto.
The articles and conditions of roup to be seen at the Town Clerk's
Office in Innerkeithing.
Not to be repeated.

FARM in KINCARDINESHIRE to LET.
To be LET by public roup, within the house of George Bean vin-
ter in Montrose, upon Friday the 1st day of August next, at
three o'clock afternoon.
The FARM of COMESTON, in the parish of St Syrus, and shire of
Kincardine, within three measured miles of Montrose, for a term
of years to be defended on before the roup, commencing at Whit-
sunday 1784, and for a yearly rent in money.
This Farm is extensive, and the land of a fine quality, producing the
best grain in that part of the country, and has for a number of years past
been under very good management.
The articles of roup, are to be seen in the hands of William Baillie,
writer in Montrose.

FARM TO LET.
To be Let by public Roup in the Town-House of Innerkeithing, upon
Monday the 4th of August, 1783, and to be entered to at Martin-
mas next.
ALL and Hail the Eastmost FARM of SOUTHFOD, lying in the
parish of Dunfermline, and shire of Fife, as presently possessed by
James Anderson, and John Foreman. This farm is conveniently situ-
ated, near to the great road leading from the Ferry to Perth, and in the
neighbourhood of the towns of Dunfermline and Innerkeithing.
As also to be Let, at same time and place, the LIME QUARRY
in the lands of Southfod, with the DRAW KILNS, and others there-
to belonging.
For further particulars, inquire at Mr Walker, town-clerk of Inner-
keithing.

FARMS TO LET.
To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas next, TWO LARGE
FARMS, in the parish of Bathgate, and shire of Linlithgow,
viz. the Mains of Drumcrofs, and the Byers of Drumcrofs.
For particulars, enquire of Mr John Robertson writer in Edinburgh,
or of Mr Bowmaker at Hatton.
Whoever takes these Farms, will have liberty to take Lime-stone
from a quarry at hand. There are coals also within a mile of these
Farms.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.
To be LET, for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas
next,
The following FARMS of the Estate of
LUSKAR and CLUNE, lying on the west side of the town of Dun-
fermline, the farthest of them not more than a mile distant from the
town, viz.
The Farm of BLACKBURN, consisting of about 120 acres.
The Farm of GOUKHAL, of 72 acres.
The Farm of BONNINGTON, of about 60 acres. And,
The Farm of CLUNE, consisting of about 94 acres.
The Farms are all properly inclosed and subdivided, with proper
floodings of houses on them, and will be let either separately or two of
them together in one farm, as tenants incline.
By their vicinity to Dunfermline, great quantities of dung may be
had at very easy rates; and there is plenty of lime adjacent to the
farms: so that there is no want of the proper means of improvement.
Adam Paterson in Dunfermline, the factor, will show the farms; and
those who incline to take any of them may apply to Mr John Robert-
son writer in Edinburgh, or the said Adam Paterson, either of whom
will conclude a bargain.

Farms, Grass Inclosures, and Mills, in the County of Ayr.
TO BE LET,
The following FARMS and MILLS, belonging to the Earl of
Dumfries, are to be LET in tack for such number of years as
shall be agreed upon:
1. Barmikill,
2. Auchinver,
3. Hill,
4. Knocktira,
5. Auchingillie,
6. Milzeoch,
7. The Corn, Wheat, and Barley
Mills of Cumnock, called Green-
mill,
8. Crook and Wellhill,
9. Dalgie.
The entry to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th articles, is to
be at Martinmas 1783; to the 5th at Whitfunday 1784; and to the
8th at Martinmas 1783, as to the arable land; at Whitfunday 1784,
as to the sheep pasture.
There is likewise to be LET for one, three, or five years, about 300
Acres of rich Grass for pasture, divided into six fields, all sufficiently
inclosed and well watered, lying near Dumfries House.
For further particulars apply to John Tait writer to the signet, Shake-
speare Square, Edinburgh, or to John Kennedy at Dumfries House.

For KINGSTON, and the North Side
of JAMAICA,
THE SHIP JAMAICA,
EDWARD KERR Master,
She will be ready to receive Goods on board
at Port Glasgow by the 10th August, and clear
to sail by the 25th.
The rates of freights and passage by the Ja-
maica are,
Provisions, 8s. per barrel.
All other Goods, 1 s. 6 d. the solid foot.
The Cabin passage, 20 Guineas. } The ship lying in stores,
The Stowage ditto, 9 Guineas. }
Apply to Robert Dunmore and Co, Glasgow, or Patrick Dowgall,
Port Glasgow.
N. B. The Jamaica goes in place of the Governor Dalling formerly
advertised.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN and THOMAS ROBERTSON, and sold at their Printing-house in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIP-
TIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly published every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday.—The price as follows: viz. 46 s. 6d. per annum, when sent by post; 40s.
6d. when sent to any house in this city or suburbs; 37 s. 6d. when called for at the Printing-house; and a single paper 3 d.

GENERAL LOCKHART wishing to pre-
serve the GAME on his estates, hopes none will hunt or shoot
on the lands of, Lez, Carluke, or Dryden.—Unlicensed persons will
be prosecuted, and a reward will be given to any informer.

By Adjournment.
JUDICIAL SALE OF THE
Estate of PITNACREE, in the Shire of Perth.
To be SOLD within the Parliament of New Session-house of Edin-
burgh, before the Lord Ordinary in the bills, on Friday the
8th day of August 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,
The LANDS and OTHERS after mentioned, which belonged to
Lord John Murray, and lying in the parish of Logierait, and shire of
Perth, viz.
The Lands of PITNACREE, with the valuable WOODS,
Manifon-house, and others thereto belonging, at the upset price of
5770 l. 4 s. 3 d. 4-pennies. These lands of Pitnacree hold blench of the
Crown, and entitle to a freehold qualification. The woods on the lands
must now be greatly increased in their value, the proof having been ta-
ken in the 1773.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, to be seen in the hands of John
Callender, depute-clerk of session, and John Frazer writer to the signet.

Lands in Fife and Houses in Edinburgh to Sell.
To be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Col-
fehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th day of August 1783,
at five o'clock afternoon.

LOT I. The Town and Lands of KILMARON and PITLUG, lying
within the parishes of Cupar and Monymore, and shire of Fife, as
presently possessed by Thomas Aitken, upon lease, of which there are
eleven years yet to run. The rent is 125 l. all payable in money; out
of which there is payable of stipend and schoolmaster's salary, 4 l. 18 s.
3 d. 10-pennies in money; 7 bolls of oats, 3 bolls of wheat, and 3 bolls of
bar, which the tenant is obliged to deliver to the minister, and in ac-
compting, he settles at 2d. above the fairs. The lands hold of the Crown,
and are valued at 383 l. Scots.

Kilmaron, which consists of 273 Scots acres, is an excellent farm, and
has a very convenient house upon it, which lies within one mile of the
burgh of Cupar, head town of the county, and four miles of Newburgh
and Balerno, both situate upon the Tay, and where great quantities
of barley are yearly exported; also within three miles of coal; and there
is an excellent marble pit in the immediate neighbourhood of the lands.

LOT II. A Lodging and Dwelling HOUSE, lying in Carrubers
Close, presently possessed by Mr Young, consisting of a dining room,
drawing room, four bed-chambers, with closets to each, a kitchen, cel-
lars, and other conveniences. The rent is 28 l.

LOT III. A neat Lodging or Dwelling HOUSE, at the bottom of said
Close, presently possessed by Neil Campbell of Duntroon, Esq. consisting
of four rooms, kitchen, and three large light closets.

ALSO TO LET,
The Mansion House of Culhaine, in the parish of Dunbog, and situ-
ated about half way betwixt Cupar and Newburgh.—The House is com-
pletely furnished.

The progress of writs and articles of roup, with the terms of the lease,
to be seen in the hands of Robert Trotter, writer to the signet, who
will inform as to other particulars.

LANDS in Forfarshire to be Sold.

THE Lands and Estate of STRATHMARTINE, with the teinds
thereof, (which are exhausted by the minister's stipend, as per
decree of augmentation and locality, 18th December 1723) in whole
or in parcels, to be particularly described in a subsequent advertise-
ment, all lying on both sides of the water of Dichty, in the parish of
Strathmartine, within three miles of the town of Dundee.

This estate is pleasantly situate, extensive, and very improveable;
has shell marle within itself, and an inexhaustible fund of marle in the
near neighbourhood, at an easy purchase. There is a good man-
sion-house upon the estate, with offices and gardens fit to accommodate a
gentleman's family.—A considerable part of the lands are inclosed with
sufficient stone fences; and there are a great deal of thriving planting on
the estate, part of it full grown.

These Lands hold fee of the Crown, for payment of 3 s. 8 d. 4-pennies
Sterling of feu-duty to the diocese of St Andrews; and are valued in
the cess-books of the county at 713 l. 14 s. 4 d. Scots, besides Baldrage,
which is separately valued at 80 l. Scots. The gross rent of the es-
tate, as now let, is 24 bolls meal, 24 bolls bear, and 415 l. 8 s. 9 d.
Sterling in money, besides earriages and services, &c. not reckoned;
and the nett rent, after all deductions, is near about 400 l. Sterling.
The lands are all presently let to substantial tenants, and the rent punctu-
ally paid.

The progress of writs, which are complete and clear, with a rental of
the estate, are to be seen in the hands of Thomas Rattray writer in
Edinburgh, and Mr David Maxwell of Scotland, advocate. The said
Thomas Rattray or Thomas Davidson writer at the Town-clerk's office,
Dundee, will commune with any person inclining to purchase. The
grounds, &c. will be shown by James Matthew tenant of the Mains of
Strathmartine, or the ground officer, both on the spot; and a plan and
measurement of the estate is to be seen in the hands of the said Thomas
Davidson.

Sale of Lands in Berwickshire.

To be SOLD by private bargain,
THE Lands and Barony of COCKBURN, and Lands of WESTER
WINSHEL, adjoining thereto, with the teinds and pertinents,
lying in the parish of Dunbar, and shire of Berwick.

This estate is of great extent, both of arable land and pasture grounds.
The arable land is a good soil and fine dry situation, capable of great im-
provement, and fit for the culture of turnip, clover, &c. and the pasture-
age is known to be among the best and foundest sheep-grounds in the
county. The leases of the whole estate are nearly out; and that of Cock-
burn Mains, the principal farm, expired as to the pasture at Whitfunday
last, and as to the arable lands ends with the present crop; so that a
purchaser might enter to this extensive farm immediately.

There are favourable appearances of copper mines in this estate, the
veins having been discovered and wrought in an adjoining estate.

The whole lands and estate hold blench of the Crown, and are valued
in the cess-books at 988 l. 26 s. Scots; and the lands of Wester Winshell,
being a forty hilling land of old extent, and separately valued at 146 l.
12 s. 3 d. Scots, the whole affords three clear freehold qualifications in
the county of Berwick.

For further particulars apply to George Jeffrey writer in Edinburgh,
who will show a plan and measurement of the estate, with the rental,
tacks, &c.

N. B. If the estate is not immediately sold, the extensive farm of
Cockburn Mains will be let for such a number of years as may be agreed
upon.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Barony of GOUROCK,
with the Burgh of Barony thereof, lying within the parish of
Innerkip, and shire of Renfrew. The lands hold blench of the Prince,
and are rated at 600 l. Scots of valued rent. This estate (exclusive
of those parts of it which are fenced) contains above 1200 Scots acres of arable
and meadow land, and about 800 acres of pasture and moor. The pre-
sent nett rent is about 680 l. Sterling, including about 47 l. of feu-duties.
It lies immediately below Greenock, and stretches along the frith of
Clyde for about two miles. The town of Gourock is daily increasing,
as the adjacent grounds have lately been laid out according to an ele-
gant and regular plan for building, and are already begun to be fenced
to great advantage. The mansion-house and offices were built within
these 40 years, are suitable to the estate, in good repair, pleasantly si-
tuated above the bay and town of Gourock, and command a delight-
ful and extensive view of the frith of Clyde, Lochlong, Roseneath,
and the opposite coast of Cowal. The lands are unimproved, and the
rent may be greatly increased by a moderate outlay. There are prom-
ising appearances of copper and other minerals on the estate.

For particulars, apply to the proprietor at Gourock house, John Orr,
Esq. of Barrowfield, Glasgow, David Erskine clerk to the signet, Edin-
burgh, or Mr John Campbell writer in Greenock, in whose hand copies
of the rental and surveys of the estate may be seen.

To be SOLD, by public roup, in John's Coffee-house, on Tuesday the
29th day of July 1783, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,
THE Dwelling-House, Garden, and Inclosure
at Jock's Lodge, a mile east from Edinburgh, on the north side
of the road leading to Musselburgh. The House consists of a dining-
room, servants room, kitchen, and closets, on the first floor; a small
drawing-room, two bed-rooms, and bed-closet, on the second floor;
and two large garrets fitted up for bed-rooms, and has a variety of pres-
ties and other conveniences. There are upon the premises a stable,
chaise-house, byre, milk-house, and several other out-houses. The
park consists of little less than three acres, and is well laid out. These
subjects hold fee of a subject for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 7 l.
7 s. 11 d. Sterling.

As also, that LODGING, back and fore, being the fourth storey a-
bove the shops in that tenement of land called Bishop's Land, lying on
the north side of the high street of Edinburgh, a little below the New
Bridge, with the cellar and pertinents thereto belonging. The premises
consist of a large dining-room, drawing-room, and bed-closet to the
street, three good bed-chambers backwards; a kitchen and servants
room, to which there is a separate entry, and two garrets which enter
by a stair within the house.

The subjects at Jock's Lodge will be shown by applying to any of the
tenants there. The possessors of the house in Bishop's Land will show
the same.

And for further particulars, apply to Joseph Caivin writer in Edin-
burgh, in whose hands the articles of sale and progress of writs of both
subjects will be seen.

Sale of Lands in Linlithgowshire.

To be Sold, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon
Wednesday the 30th of July 1783, at six o'clock afternoon,
The Lands of BALVORMY, with the Teinds, Parsonage, and Vi-
carage, in the parish and shire of Linlithgow, consisting of about
339 Scots acres, whereof about 288 are arable, 6 are meadow, 24 are
pasture, and 21 planted.—The whole are inclosed with stone dykes,
(excepting a few acres called the Glebe) and subdivided into sixteen in-
closures.

The lands lie within two miles of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and are
within a mile of coal, and 500 yards of a lime draw kiln.

There are two lime quarries, and lime stone in other parts of the
lands, also a good free stone quarry.

The lands have been mostly pastured with black cattle and sheep the
last seven or eight years; and the medium rent, when in grass, was about
188 l. Sterling. Sixty-eight acres were set for tillage the last and three
following crops, at from 2 l. 2 s. to 3 l. 4 s. Sterl. per acre per annum.

If not sold altogether, the lands will be exposed in the following lots:

LOT I. The Lands on the west of the road leading from Linlith-
gow to Bathgate.

LOT II. The Lands between the road to Bathgate, and another
road from Linlithgow to Tarravon.

LOT III. The whole Lands to the east of the last-mentioned road.

The term of payment of the price will be made convenient to the
purchaser.

The conditions of sale, title deeds, and a plan of the estate, will
be shown by John Gray writer to the signet, who has power to sell by
a private bargain; and the grounds will be shown by James Binnie at
Balvormy.

SALE of LANDS in PERTSHIRE.

To be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parlia-
ment House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of August 1783,
betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheffle, Carnbane, Wester Carnbane, Easter and
Wester Inverar, and Lint Mill thereof, Rukirk, Lagasacha, Slisich
and Craignie, Camusfrackan, three fifths of Easter Aird, Deriamun,
Daehierlich, Chaslie and Camuslay, with the grazings, &c. thereto be-
longing, lying in the parish of Fortingally, the free rent whereof (after
deduction of the feu-duty, stipend, and school salary) is 590 l. 15 s. 5 d.
11-pennies Sterling, and the upset price, or proven value, at twenty three
years purchase, 13,587 l. 24 s. 8 d. 11-pennies Sterling. The lands hold fee
of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are ex-
hausted by the minister's stipend.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen by applying to Ro-
bert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callan-
der depute-clerk of session.

Archibald McDonald, wood forester at Cheffle, will show the
grounds.

PRICES FURTHER REDUCED.

Judicial Sale adjourned to Wednesday the 6th August 1783.

By authority of the Court of Session, there are to be exposed to SALE
by way of public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House
of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th day of August 1783, be-
twixt the hours of three and five afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary
on the bills,

The REMAINING PART of the SUBJECTS which belonged to
WILLIAM TAYLOR, late Writer in Edinburgh,

The TOWN and LANDS of SOUTHFOD, alias SOUTH-
FIELD, and whole pertinents thereof, lying within the parish and
regality of Dunfermline, and shire of Fife.

These Lands hold of the Crown. The free yearly rent of the stock,
after all deductions, is proven to be L. 252 5 5 6-12ths.

Exclusive of the lime-quarry, which is proven

to be worth of yearly rent, 10 0 0

And the proven free teind of these lands is 2 5 6 1-12th.

Proven free rent of stock and teind, L. 264 10 11 7-12ths.

The SUPERIORITY of the KIRKLANDS of COUPAR, and
others, lying within the parish of Coupar, and shire of Fife, holding blench
of the Crown. The annual feu-duty payable out of these lands to the su-
perior is two-pence Sterling yearly, the double thereof at the entry
of each heir, and 20 l. Sterling at the entry of each singular successor.
The valued rent is 264 l. Scots.

The lands of Southfod, along with the above Superiority, make up a
qualification to vote for a member of Parliament in the county of Fife, and
are now to be exposed to sale on lot at the reduced price of 5200 l. Sterling.

The articles of roup, &c. will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexan-
der Rois depute clerk of Session.

Sale of Lands in Kirkcudbright.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, in
Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 17th of September next, be-
tween the hours of five and six afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of BARMAGACHEN, lying in the parish of
Borgue and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands hold of the Crown,
and are valued in the cess-books at 320 l. Scots, but intile the proprie-
tor to a freehold qualification upon the old extent. The estate consists
of near 500 acres of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improve-
ment within itself, and great part is already improved.—There is a good
mansion-house in the premises, with offices of all kinds, and a large gar-
den well stocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houses are very suffi-
cient. There is also a good deal of wood, both natural and planted,
about the mansion-house, which stands in a most delightful situation,
about a mile from, and in view of the sea, and within three miles of the
great military road leading from Carlisle to Portpatrick. The present
rent is about 250 l. Sterling, and a considerable rise may be expected upon
the issue of the present leases, greatest part of which expire at Whit-
funday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the
purchaser's hands. The lands are valued, and the title-deeds perfectly
clear.

For further particulars apply to Mr William Keith accountant, or to
John Tait jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; or to Matthew Buchan-
nan, or John Smith, writers in Kirkcudbright.—Mr Paterson of Dun-
lop, in the neighbourhood, will show the lands, and Mr Keith has power
to sell by a private bargain.

No 968.

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